

Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

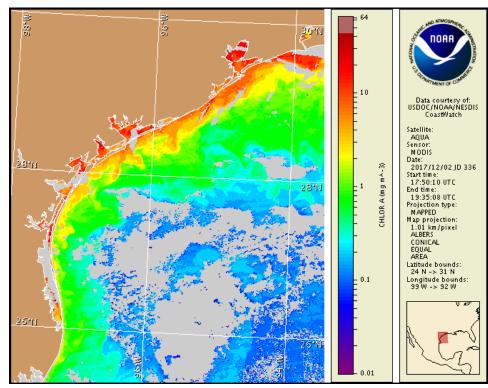
Monday, 04 December 2017

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, November 27, 2017



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from November 24 to 30: red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/hab_publication/GOMX_HAB_Bulletin_Guide.pdf

Detailed sample information can be obtained through the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department at: http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us./landwater/water/environconcerns/hab/redtide/status.phtml

https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/gomx.html

Conditions Report

There is currently no indication of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as Texas red tide) along the coast of Texas. No respiratory irritation is expected alongshore Texas Monday, December 4 through Monday, December 11. For local information, check the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Red Tide page

(http://tpwd.texas.gov/landwater/water/environconcerns/hab/redtide/).

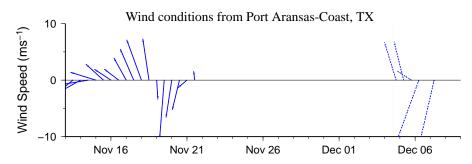
Analysis

Data from Texas A&M University's Imaging FlowCytobot (IFCB), located on the Port Aransas ship channel, is currently unavailable. For information on area shellfish restrictions, contact the Texas Department of State Health Services.

In recent ensemble imagery (MODIS Aqua, 12/2; shown left), patches of elevated to high chlorophyll (4 to $12\mu g/L$) with the optical characteristics of *Karenia brevis* are visible from Sabine Pass to Matagorda Island. However, elevated chlorophyll in this region is most likely due to the resuspension of benthic chlorophyll and sediments along the coast.

Forecast models based on predicted near-surface currents indicate a potential maximum transport of 60km south from the Port Aransas region from December 2-7.

Yang, Davis

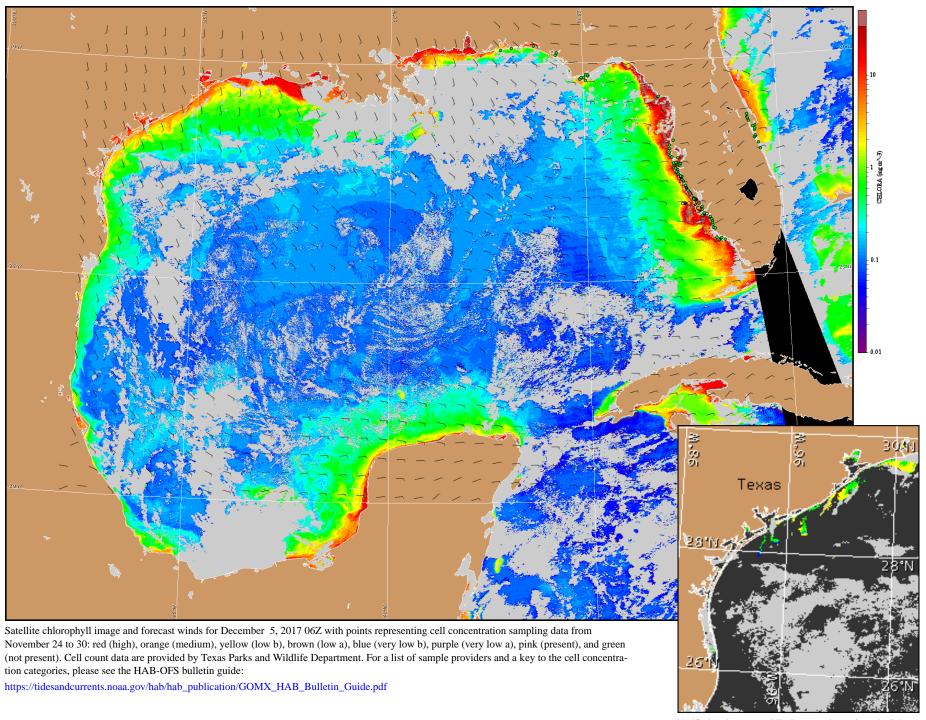


Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS).

Wind Analysis

Port Aransas to Matagorda Ship Channel: South winds (10-15kn, 5-8m/s) today. Southeast winds (5-10kn, 3-5m/s) becoming north (20-25kn, 10-13m/s) Tuesday. North to northeast winds (20-25kn) Tuesday night through Thursday. North winds (20-25kn) decreasing to 15-20kn (8-10m/s) Thursday night. Northwest to west winds (15kn, 8m/s) Friday.

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the Gulf of Mexico HAB:



Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas with *K. brevis* optical characteristics shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).